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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53 of 11 December 1995, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism". The information contained herein has been submitted by States and international organizations.

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I. Introduction

1. In General Assembly resolution 50/53 of 11 December 1995, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 49/60, annex) and to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration, taking into account the modalities set out in his report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (A/50/372 and Add.1) and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session.[1]

2. In paragraph 10 of the Declaration, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the Declaration by taking, within existing resources, the following practical measures to enhance international cooperation:

> "(a) A collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, based on information received from the depositaries of those agreements and from Member States;
>
> "(b) A compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, based on information received from Member States;
>
> "(c) An analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, in order to assist States in identifying aspects of this matter that have not been covered by such instruments and could be addressed to develop further a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism;
>
> "(d) A review of existing possibilities within the United Nations system for assisting States in organizing workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism."

3. By a note dated 27 January 2004, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994 and the Declaration annexed thereto and requested them to submit information on the implementation of the Declaration under its paragraph 10 (a) and (b) by 31 May 2004. In the note, the Secretary-General also noted that in the information to be submitted by States they might wish to give particular attention to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). Furthermore, by a letter dated 27 January 2004, the Secretary-General invited relevant specialized agencies and other organizations to submit information or other relevant material on the implementation of the Declaration, pursuant to its paragraph 10 (a) and (d), by 31 May 2004.

4. As at 30 June 2004, replies had been received from Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Belize, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Grenada, Ireland, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Oman, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela. Several States referred to the information contained in their respective reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to

resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, which can be consulted at http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373.

5. Replies had also been received from the following entities of the United Nations system: the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the International Maritime Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The following intergovernmental organizations had also replied: the Council of Europe, the European Commission and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

6. With respect to subparagraph 10 (c) of the Declaration, the present report does not contain an analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, since such a review was included in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session (A/51/336, paras. 6-36). Several suggestions for possible further action contained in that review are being acted upon through the implementation of Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, as discussed in paragraphs 76 and 77 below.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

7. The texts in the present section describing measures taken by Member States and international organizations have been taken directly from the replies received from the respective Member States and international organizations.

A. Information received from Member States*

8. **Albania** indicated that it was party to the whole set of international conventions on combating international terrorism (see table 2).

9. Albania further stated that it was contributing to the international and regional cooperation in the fight against terrorism and organized crime (see also A/58/116, paras. 9-18). Its participation had been institutionalized through the action plan against terrorism approved by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in 2001 and by way of some other initiatives such as the South-East European Cooperative Initiative, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative, the Central European Initiative and the South-East European Cooperation Process.

10. At the bilateral level, Albania had concluded agreements with Romania and Slovenia to fight terrorism, trafficking in narcotic drugs and organized crime.

* Information on the participation of States in multilateral agreements relating to the suppression of international terrorism is presented in paragraph 75. Additional information can be found in the reports that States have submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council (see www.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373).

11. In addition to the above measures, Albania had approved a plan of action against terrorism. In that framework, a number of steps had been taken to strengthen the State Police and the Ministry of Public Order to combat terrorism and organized crime.

12. **Andorra** stated that Parliament had approved its accession to four international conventions, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.

13. **Armenia** reported that it resolutely condemned terrorism and terrorist acts and was fully committed to the international fight against them. It had signed the United Nations and Council of Europe anti-terrorist conventions (see table 2). Moreover, Armenia had opened its airspace and had provided necessary facilities for anti-terrorism operations.

14. A draft law on combating terrorism as well as a draft law on combating the proceeds of crime (money-laundering) were in the process of approval by the Parliament of Armenia.

15. Armenia indicated that the Board of the Central Bank of Armenia had approved regulation No. 5, on 17 December 2002, concerning "Safeguarding Banks and Credit Organizations from Circulation of Criminally Obtained Funds: Preventing Funding for Terrorism", which provided guidelines on reporting suspicious transactions and on the information required of account holders with banks and credit organizations.[2] The regulation established procedures and conditions for the mandatory measures and actions to be taken by banks and credit organizations to prevent: (a) circulation of criminally obtained funds in banks and foreign bank branches functioning in Armenia; and (b) funding for terrorism.

16. Armenia also stated that articles 217, 388 and 389 of its criminal code dealt directly with terrorism and that perpetrators of crimes listed in those articles could be punished with sentences of up to 15 years' imprisonment. In cases where aggravating circumstances existed, the maximum sentence of life imprisonment could also be imposed. Article 926 of the Civil Code of Armenia entitled banks to freeze the accounts and assets of individuals and organizations. However, article 44 of the Armenian Constitution stated that "fundamental human and civil rights and freedoms [...] may only be restricted by law, if necessary for the protection of the State and public security, public order, public health and morality, and the rights, freedoms, honour and reputation of others".

17. **Belize** indicated that it had become a party to major multilateral and regional conventions related to terrorism and transnational organized crime. It had also enacted legislation to address matters related to the financing of terrorism. The Money-Laundering (Prevention) Amendment Act of 2002 was important for its definition of terrorism, its provisions concerning freezing of funds and other financial assets of terrorism as well as for facilitating international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of money-launderers.

18. **Bulgaria** provided a copy of the following documents: Law on the Measures against Financing Terrorism; Law on the Measures against Money-Laundering; a list of bilateral agreements regarding the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and

organized crime to which Bulgaria was party; and a compendium of Bulgaria's laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.[3]

19. **Costa Rica** referred to the multilateral instruments to which it was party and also indicated that it was considering the ratification of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism. Furthermore, Costa Rica also made reference to some provisions of its national legislation concerning terrorism. In addition, it submitted a chart showing data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, as well as on national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism.[4]

20. **Cuba** denounced the continued activities of the anti-Cuban terrorist groups and individuals operating within the territory of the United States of America, as reported in the United States media itself. In that respect, it referred to the statements made by Rodolfo Frómeta, the head of the terrorist organization Comandos F-4, and Orlando Bosch, chief organizer of the mid-air attack against a Cuban aircraft in 1976, in which they had claimed to be continuing to train terrorists and organizing military attacks against Cuba. It condemned the impunity enjoyed by such anti-Cuban individuals and terrorist groups based in the United States.

21. Cuba also referred to some incidents that illustrated the close ties and complicity of the current United States administration in promoting terrorism against it: the meeting of a group of 11 Cuban Americans, many of them known terrorists, with President George W. Bush on 20 May 2003; the participation of Zúñiga Rey, one of the founding members of the so-called Cuban Liberty Council, at the sixtieth session of the Commission on Human Rights, as a representative of the United States Government; and the statement made by Lincoln Diaz Balart, the Republican Representative of Florida on 22 March 2004, in which he had suggested that a high-level assassination was necessary in Cuba.

22. Cuba had done its utmost to ensure that the United States authorities complied with their obligations to stop such illegal activities. To that end, it had provided precise information and documented proof of facts, plans and perpetrators.

23. It also indicated that on 3 September 2003 Condoleezza Rice had sent a letter to a group of Florida state legislators assuring them that President Bush remained committed to putting a speedy end to the Government of Cuba. Moreover, the United States Government had threatened with repressive measures Florida residents and other United States nationals who had opposed its policies on Cuba and had announced that it would support and increase aid to the groups that had conspired against Cuba from United States territory.

24. Finally, Cuba referred to a judgement delivered on four terrorists of Cuban origin who had been detained in Panama, on 17 November 2000, on a charge of planning a bomb attack against the President of the Republic of Cuba. It further noted that, prior to their apprehension, those persons had moved about freely in the United States and certain Central American countries.

25. **Denmark** indicated that its parliament had adopted Act No. 378 (2002), by which it had implemented the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the European Union framework decision on combating terrorism. Moreover, by Act No. 1160

(2003), adopted in December 2003, it had implemented the Protocol of 15 May 2003 amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

26. There had been no terrorist incidents in Denmark in 2003 caused by international terrorism.

27. Denmark provided elements from its Anti-Terrorism Act No. 378 (2002).[3]

28. **Grenada** stated that its efforts to eliminate international terrorism included the passage of the following acts: the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Treaty (Grenada and USA) Act No. 5 of 2001; the Proceeds of Crime Act No. 3 of 2003; the Exchange of Information Act No. 2 of 2003; the Terrorism Act No. 5 of 2003; and the Financial Intelligence Unit Act No. 1 of 2003.

29. Grenada also indicated that there had been no incidents, prosecutions or sentencing caused by international terrorism in its territory.

30. **Ireland** provided information on its accession to the international instruments on international terrorism. It reported that the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf would be ratified by the Maritime Security Bill of 2004. Moreover, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism would be ratified by the Criminal Justice Bill of 2002 after its approval by Parliament.

31. Ireland also indicated that it had concluded the following agreements as at 31 May 2004: a bilateral agreement with Hungary on cooperation in combating drug trafficking, money-laundering, organized crime, trafficking in persons, terrorism and other serious crime (2000) and a bilateral agreement with the Russian Federation on cooperation in fighting crime (2000).

32. Ireland was unaware of any incidents that had occurred in its territory caused by international terrorism, nor of any criminal prosecution and sentencing arising from such incidents.

33. The Criminal Justice (Terrorism Offences) Bill of 2002 was awaiting the committee stage in the Irish Parliament. After its approval, the Bill would allow for the ratification of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and would also provide for Ireland's compliance with the European Union Council framework decision on combating terrorism.

34. Ireland further pointed out that European Union regulations relating to freezing and withholding the funds, other financial assets and economic resources of natural or legal persons, groups or entities specified therein had direct effect in Ireland and therefore had the force of law.

35. **Kuwait** indicated that it had endeavoured to accede to numerous international and regional conventions and had concluded bilateral agreements with States on combating international terrorism.

36. At the national level, it had promulgated a number of laws and ministerial decisions relating to the fight against terrorism and money-laundering.[3]

37. Kuwait had concluded a number of bilateral agreements, on combating terrorism, legal and judicial assistance, execution of judgements and combating organized crime, with the following States: Bulgaria, Egypt, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Lebanon, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey.

38. **Kyrgyzstan** referred to the regional and international instruments to which it was party (see table 2). It also provided the texts of articles 227-229 of the Penal Code of Kyrgyzstan and other relevant laws dealing with combating acts of terrorism.[5]

39. Kyrgyzstan also indicated that during the period from 1999 to 2003 there had been 347 incidents related to religious extremism, of which 257 had been brought before the courts, and 358 people had been convicted.

40. Moreover, Kyrgyzstan provided information concerning its activities at the regional level to combat terrorism, in particular, in the framework of the following regional organizations and arrangements: the Commonwealth of Independent States and its Treaty on Collective Security of 15 May 1992, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Central Asian Cooperation Organization.

41. Kyrgyzstan further referred to its bilateral cooperation with Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan aimed at fighting terrorism.

42. Finally, Kyrgyzstan stated that the decision on the stationing of the forces of the anti-terrorist coalition in its territory was its main contribution to combating international terrorism.

43. **Malta** pointed out that it had concluded bilateral agreements on the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime with the following States: Albania, China, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Republic, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

44. Within the framework of the Mediterranean Forum, Malta had endorsed a code of conduct on cooperation in the fight against terrorism and as part of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership ministers had adopted a programme of cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs. Malta had also signed a cooperation agreement with the European Police Office, which would enhance cooperation on exchange of operational information.

45. Malta provided the texts of articles 83 and 83 A of its Criminal Code, which were relevant to the suppression of international terrorism.[3]

46. **Mexico** submitted the text of a Decree, which was published in its Official Journal on 28 January 2004, and which introduced reforms to various laws relating to financial institutions with a view to combating the financing of international terrorism.[4]

47. **New Zealand** stated that there had been no incident in recent times caused by international terrorism and consequently there had been no criminal prosecution or sentencing relating to that type of incident.

48. New Zealand forwarded a copy of the Terrorism Suppression Act of 2003,[3] which had implemented the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

49. It indicated that there were a number of statutes in New Zealand law that implemented New Zealand's international obligations under anti-terrorism conventions and Security Council resolutions.[3]

50. **Oman** referred to the international instruments to which it was party (see table 2). It also provided the texts of articles 48, 52-54, 93, 95, 131, 132, 134, 149, 200 and 201 of the Penal Code of Oman (Royal Decree No. 71/7 and amendments thereto), which dealt with acts of terrorism; as well as the texts of the relevant provisions of the following acts: the Control of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, promulgated by Royal Decree No. 17/99; the Money-Laundering Act, promulgated by Royal Decree No. 34/2002; the Alien Residence Act, promulgated by Royal Decree No. 16/95, and amendments thereto; the Omani Passport Act, promulgated by Royal Decree No. 69/97; the Identity Card Act, promulgated by Royal Decree No. 2/87; and the Weapons and Explosives Act, promulgated by Royal Decree No. 36/90.[6]

51. **Sweden** reported that it expected to ratify the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection in 2005.

52. In order to fulfil its obligations under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Sweden had adopted a new Act on Penalty for Financing Serious Crimes, which had entered into force on 1 July 2002. Under the Act, collecting, providing or receiving money for commission of terrorist crimes, as defined by international conventions, was punishable. Banks and financial institutions were under the obligation to report suspicious transactions that might be used to finance the commission of such crimes.

53. In compliance with the European Union framework decision on combating terrorism, a new Act on Criminal Responsibility for Terrorist Crimes had entered into force in Sweden on 1 July 2003. Under the Act, Swedish courts would exercise jurisdiction over terrorist crimes regardless of the place of commission of the crime and its perpetrator. The new law had been applied in two cases but no conviction had been made.

54. **Switzerland** indicated that by its federal law of 21 March 2003 it had modified its Penal Code to implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which had entered into force on 1 October 2003.[7]

55. By its federal law of 21 March 2003 Switzerland had also modified its federal law of 6 October 2000, relating to the monitoring of correspondence through post and telecommunication.

56. Moreover, Switzerland provided information about the inquiry into the attack of 12 May 2003 in Riyadh. In an operation conducted by the federal police of Switzerland in collaboration with police authorities in five cantons, on 8 January 2004, eight foreign nationals suspected of providing logistic support to a criminal organization had been arrested. Additionally, a federal court judgement (1A.240/2003) had been delivered on a request for judicial assistance by French

authorities relating to the inquiry into the attack of 11 April 2002 on a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia. However, the appeals court had reversed the judgement and had referred the matter for a further decision by lower authorities.

57. On 1 July 2003, the Federal Banking Commission of Switzerland had passed a new ordinance in which it defined precisely the application of the provisions of its Money-Laundering Law.

58. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the Government of Switzerland had also modified, on 19 May 2004, its ordinance of 2 October 2000 instituting measures against persons and entities having connections with Osama bin Laden, Al-Qaida or the Taliban. The new ordinance also covered the blocking of economic resources of the group. Natural persons, enterprises and organizations mentioned in the annex to the Al-Qaida/Taliban ordinance were subject to the counter-terrorism measures.

59. The **Syrian Arab Republic** referred to several regional and international conventions to which it was party (see table 2). It also provided the text of several articles of its 1949 Penal Code, which criminalized terrorist acts and provided for the punishment of the perpetrators of such acts.[6] In addition, the Arms and Ammunition Law of 2001 contained a number of relevant provisions.[6] The Syrian Arab Republic had adopted a money-laundering law in 2003, the text of which had been transmitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in October 2003.

60. The Syrian Arab Republic renewed its call for the holding of an international conference within the United Nations framework to establish a definition of terrorism and to distinguish it from the right of peoples to engage in legitimate struggle against foreign occupation.

61. **Venezuela** provided information on the multilateral and regional instruments to which it was party, as well as on relevant bilateral treaties. Information was also provided concerning the sentences imposed upon the perpetrators of terrorist acts carried out in 1993, as well as on the extradition of Jose Maria Ballestas to Colombia in 2001. Reference was also made to some of the national legislation relevant to terrorism.[4]

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

62. The **International Atomic Energy Agency** provided an updated report on the implementation of its plan of action for protection against nuclear terrorism, which had been adopted by its Board of Governors in March 2002 (see A/58/116, paras. 73 and 74).

63. As regards adherence to and implementation of international agreements, the Agency indicated that it continued to provide advice in response to an increasing number of requests from Member States on developing national legislation governing the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

64. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) reported that its Council had considered the threat posed to civil aviation by terrorist and other unauthorized use of man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS) in a broader

context and had agreed that technical preventive measures would have to be developed and coordinated with the appropriate United Nations bodies.

65. ICAO indicated that, in conformity with its Assembly resolution A33-1, entitled "Declaration on misuse of civil aircraft as weapons of destruction and other terrorist acts involving civil aviation", the Aviation Security Audit Section had continued the implementation of the Universal Security Audit Programme. As at 28 May 2004, 36 audits had been conducted under the Programme and it was expected that a total of 60 States would have been audited by the end of 2004.

66. Additionally, ICAO indicated that the twelfth session of its Facilitation Division, held in Cairo in March 2004, had recommended various measures to reduce airport congestion and increase aviation security. A key recommendation called upon ICAO member States to have begun issuing machine-readable passports no later than 2010, in accordance with ICAO specifications. A standardized approach to advance passenger information (API) systems conforming to guidelines maintained jointly by ICAO, the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization) and the International Air Transport Association and a harmonized approach to passenger name record (PNR) access developed under the auspices of ICAO, were among other recommendations of the Facilitation Division.

67. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) indicated that contracting Governments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, at their meeting in London in December 2002, had adopted special measures to enhance maritime security. Those measures, which were set forth in the new chapter XI-2 of the Convention and the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, were mandatory for the 147 contracting Governments to the Convention and had entered into force on 1 July 2004.

68. IMO provided a list of resolutions and guidance developed in 2003: guidance on provision of ship security alert systems; directives for maritime rescue coordination centres (MRCCs) on acts of violence against ships; interim guidelines for the authorization of recognized security organizations acting on behalf of the administration and/or designated authority of a contracting Government; and guidance relating to the implementation of chapter XI-2 of the Convention and the ISPS Code (2003).

69. IMO had cooperated with ILO to develop a joint ILO/IMO code of practice on security in ports, which had been adopted by the ILO Governing Body and was expected to be approved by the IMO Maritime Security Committee in May 2004. IMO also continued to cooperate with the World Customs Organization to develop measures to enhance security in the multimodal movement of cargo transport units.

70. The **World Health Organization** stated that its mandate related to public health and that it was the primary concern of the organization, irrespective of whether an incident affecting public health was of accidental, natural or deliberate origin. WHO had responded to requests from member States to strengthen national and international public health preparedness to enable effective responses to emergencies, crises, outbreaks and any event that threatened the well-being of people. The work undertaken by WHO in various technical programmes had included the following areas: deliberate acts involving biological agents; deliberate acts involving chemical agents; deliberate acts involving radio-nuclear materials; and deliberate acts related to food.

2. Other international organizations

71. The **Council of Europe** stated that European Ministers of Justice, at their twenty-fifth Conference, in Sofia in October 2003, had adopted resolution No. 1 on ways of improving legal response to combating terrorism. That resolution had identified areas for further action, namely, the compensation of victims of violent crimes, including terrorism; the effectiveness of national judicial systems in their responses to terrorism; the creation of a European register of national and international standards, starting with fight against terrorism; and the added value of a comprehensive European convention against terrorism.

72. The Council provided an updated report on the activities carried out by the Committee of Experts on Terrorism, which was in charge of reviewing the progress achieved on the implementation of priority action against terrorism.

73. The **European Commission** provided a copy of its Declaration on Combating Terrorism adopted in Brussels on 25 March 2004 (SN 86/4; see also http://europa.eu.int), in which it set out a number of key areas for action by the European Union both in terms of implementation of existing measures and areas where more work was required. An updated list of all relevant legislation adopted by the European Union pertaining to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) was also attached.[3]

74. The **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe** (OSCE) stated that it was a political organization and did not adopt legally binding documents. It forwarded the "Report on the Actions of OSCE Bodies and Institutions to Prevent and Combat Terrorism, including Implementation of the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism and the Bishkek Programme of Action", which it had submitted to the eleventh meeting of its Ministerial Council. (The primary commitments of the organization as regards counter-terrorism may be found on the documents page of its Action against Terrorism Unit (www.osce.org/atu/documents).)

III. International legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

A. Status of international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

75. Currently, there are 22 global or regional treaties pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. Each instrument listed below is represented by the letter shown on the left, which is featured in the tables that follow to reflect the status of that instrument:

A. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969): status as at 28 May 2004;[4]

B. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971): status as at 28 May 2004;[5]

C. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973): status as at 28 May 2004;[8]

D. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977): status as at 9 June 2004;[9]

E. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983): status as at 9 June 2004;[9]

F. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987): status as at 23 April 2004;[10]

G. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989): status as at 28 May 2004;[8]

H. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 30 April 2004;[11]

I. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 30 April 2004;[11]

J. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998): status as at 28 May 2004;[8]

K. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 (entered into force on 23 May 2001): status as at 9 June 2004;[9]

L. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (entered into force on 10 April 2002): status as at 9 June 2004;[9]

M. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 22 April 1998 (entered into force on 7 May 1999): status as at 9 March 2004;

N. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999; status as at 30 June 2003;

O. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 4 August 1978): status as at 11 June 2004;[12]

P. OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C., on 2 February 1971 (entered into force on 16 October 1973): status as at 3 June 2004;[13]

Q. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999 (entered into force on 6 December 2002): status as at 21 May 2004;

R. SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987 (entered into force on 22 August 1988): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Convention;

S. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, done at Minsk on 4 June 1999: status as at 19 June 2003;

T. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at Bridgetown on 3 June 2002 (entered into force on 10 July 2003): status as at 3 June 2004;[13]

U. Protocol Amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Strasbourg, on 15 May 2003: status as at 11 June 2004;[12]

V. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Islamabad on 6 January 2004

Table 1
Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

Signature																					
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*[d]
40	76	59	25	39	45[a]	68	41	39	51	58	132	22[b]	6	45	19	46[c]	-	8	33	40	-
Ratification, accession or succession[e]																					
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*[d]
178	177	180	149	140	104[a]	146	104	95	106	124	118	17[b]	8[b]	43	15	32[c]	7	5	8	5	-

[a] Includes the European Atomic Energy Community, which is not listed in table 2.
[b] Includes the Palestinian Authority, which is not listed in table 2.
[c] Includes the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, which is not listed in table 2.
[d] At the time of preparing the report, no information was available on the status of participation.
[e] Includes signatures not subject to ratification.

Table 2
Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

State	Signature																					Ratification, accession or succession																					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Afghanistan		B								J										T			A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I	J	K	L										
Albania												L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K	L			O						
Algeria											K	L	M	N			Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		J	K	L	M				Q				
Andorra												L			O						U																						
Angola																	Q						A	B	C														Q				
Antigua and Barbuda																				T			A	B	C	D	E	F						L								T		
Argentina		B	C			F	G	H	I	J	K	L								T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K										
Armenia												L			O				S		U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G				K	L			O				S		U
Australia		B	C	D		F						L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K	L									
Austria		B	C		E	F	G	H		J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Azerbaijan												L			O				S		U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Bahamas								H	I			L								T			A	B	C	D	E																
Bahrain												L	M										A	B	C				G			J			M	N							
Bangladesh																							A	B	C															R			
Barbados	A	B	C									L								T			A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I	J	K	L									
Belarus		B	C	D			G	H	I	J	K	L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K										
Belgium	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G					L			O						
Belize										J		L								T			A	B	C	D	E		G				K	L									
Benin		B										L					Q						A	B	C	D	E		G			J	K						Q				
Bhutan												L											A	B	C	D	E							L						R			
Bolivia					E					J		L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				P					
Bosnia and Herzegovina												L			O								A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Botswana			C									L					Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L									
Brazil	A	B	C			F	G	H	I	J	K	L								T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K					P					
Brunei Darussalam								H	I														A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I		K	L									
Bulgaria		B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J		L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U
Burkina Faso	A													N			Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K	L					Q				

State	Signature																					Ratification, accession or succession																					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Burundi		B	C								K	L					Q						A		C	D														Q					
Cambodia		B										L											A	B	C				G															
Cameroon							G										Q						A	B	C	D	E		G			J												
Canada	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L								T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L								T		
Cape Verde												L											A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I	J	K	L					Q					
Central African Republic												L					Q						A	B	C				G															
Chad		B	C														Q						A	B	C																			
Chile		B			E		G	H	I	J		L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L									
China							G	H	I			L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K											
Colombia	A	B								J		L				P				T			A	B	C	D		F	G										P					
Comoros											K	L	M				Q						A	B	C	D	E						K	L					Q					
Congo (Republic of the)	A		C				G					L					Q						A	B	C																			
Cook Islands												L																						L										
Costa Rica		B	C				G	H	I	J	K	L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K	L				P					
Côte d'Ivoire							G			J	K						Q						A	B	C	D	E						K	L									
Croatia												L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G					L			O						
Cuba												L											A	B	B	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L									
Cyprus			C								K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Czech Republic											K	L			O								A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K				O						
Democratic People's Republic of Korea							G					L											A	B	C	D	E		G															
Democratic Republic of the Congo					E		G					L					Q						A	B	C	D																		
Denmark	A	B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O					U	
Djibouti												L	M				Q						A	B	C	D	E						K		M								
Dominica																											E			H													
Dominican Republic		B	C		E	F						L				P				T			A	B	C	D												P					
Ecuador	A	B		D		F		H	I	J		L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		L									
Egypt			C		E		G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N			Q						A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I	J			M	N			Q				

State	Signature																					Ratification, accession or succession																					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
El Salvador		B			E											P				T			A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I	J	K	L				P				T		
Equatorial Guinea		B															Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K	L					Q					
Eritrea																	Q															J							Q					
Estonia											K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Ethiopia		B	C				G										Q						A	B	C	D	E		G				K						Q					
Fiji		B	C																				A	B	C				G															
Finland	A	B		D	E	F	G	H		J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
France	A	B				F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Gabon		B	C		E		G			J		L					Q						A	B	C	D			G															
Gambia		B															Q						A	B	C				G	H		J												
Georgia												L			O				S		U		A	B	C	D	E		G			J	K	L			O				S		
Germany	A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				O						
Ghana		B					G			J		L					Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L					Q					
Greece	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Grenada																				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				P					
Guatemala	A	B	C	D	E	F						L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K	L				P					
Guinea										J		L					Q						A	B	C				G			J	K	L					Q					
Guinea-Bissau										J		L					Q							B	C																			
Guyana																				T			A	B	C				G	H	I												
Haiti			C		E	F														T			A	B	C	D	E																	
Holy See	A																																												
Honduras					E					J		L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K	L										
Hungary		B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Iceland				D			G				K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
India		B	C								K	L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L						R				
Indonesia	A	B				F	G					L											A	B	C			F																
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		B																					A	B	C	D			G														
Iraq		B			E			H	I				M										A	B	C	D			G														
Ireland	A					F	G				K	L			O						U		A	B	C			F	G			J						O						
Israel	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L											A	B	C	D		F	G				K	L									

State	Signature																					Ratification, accession or succession																						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Italy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Jamaica		B	C		E		G					L				P				T			A	B	C	D																		
Japan	A	B			E						K	L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L									
Jordan		B	C				G	H	I	J		L	M										A	B	C	D	E		G			J		L	M								
Kazakhstan																			S				A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I	J	K	L							S		
Kenya												L					Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L					Q				
Kiribati																																												
Kuwait		B					G			J			M										A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K										
Kyrgyzstan																			S				A	B	C	D	E		G			J	K	L							S		
Lao People's Democratic Republic		B	C																				A	B	C	D	E		G				K										
Latvia												L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Lebanon							G			J			M										A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			M									
Lesotho					E							L					Q						A	B	C		E						K	L					Q				
Liberia	A				E		G	H	I								Q						A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I		K	L									
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya												L	M				Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M				Q				
Liechtenstein		B				F						L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Lithuania											K				O								A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Luxembourg		B	C		E	F	G				K	L			O						U		A	B	C		E	F	G				K	L			O						
Madagascar	A									J	K	L					Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K	L					Q				
Malawi							G																A	B	C	D	E						K	L					Q				
Malaysia		B					G																A	B	C	D							K										
Maldives																							A	B	C	D			G			J	K	L						R			
Mali										J		L					Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		N			Q				
Malta												L			O								A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Marshall Islands							G																A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L									
Mauritania													M				Q						A	B	C	D	E		G				K	L									
Mauritius					E		G			J		L											A	B	C	D	E		G				K						Q				
Mexico	A	B	C				G			J		L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				P				T	
Micronesia (Federated States of)												L													C				G	H			K	L									

State	Signature																					Ratification, accession or succession																					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Monaco											K	L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L										
Mongolia		B	C	D		F						L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K	L										
Morocco						F	G	H	I			L	M										A	B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J		L	M									
Mozambique												L					Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K	L					Q					
Myanmar												L											A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I		K											
Namibia												L					Q											F																	
Nauru												L											A	B	C																				
Nepal											K												A	B	C	D	E													R				
Netherlands	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
New Zealand		B	C		E		G	H	I			L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L										
Nicaragua			C	D						J		L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E		G				K	L				P				T		
Niger	A	B	C			F	G										Q						A	B	C	D																		
Nigeria	A							H	I			L					Q						A	B	C				G	H		J		L					Q				
Niue																																													
Norway	A	B		D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U
Oman													M										A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J			M	N								
Pakistan	A	B					G			J				N									A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K							R				
Palau																							A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I	J	K	L										
Panama	A	B	C		E	F					K	L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				P				T		
Papua New Guinea																							A	B	C	D	E		G				K	L										
Paraguay		B	C	D		F						L				P				T			A	B	C	D		F	G															
Peru							G			J		L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				P				T		
Philippines	A	B	C		E	F	G	H	I		K	L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L										
Poland		B	C	D		F	G	H	I		K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I		K	L			O						U
Portugal	A	B	C		E	F	G				K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U
Qatar													M										A	B	C	D		F		H	I	J			M									
Republic of Korea	A					F	G			J	K	L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L										
Republic of Moldova												L			O				S		U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J	K	L			O				S		
Romania		B	C	D		F	G				K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		L			O						
Russian Federation		B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O				S		U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K	L			O						

State	Signature																					Ratification, accession or succession																					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Rwanda		B	C	D								L					Q						A	B	C	D	E		G				K	L					Q					
Saint Kitts and Nevis												L								T							E			H		J	K	L									
Saint Lucia																				T			A	B	C				G															
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							G					L								T			A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I			L										
Samoa												L											A	B	C				G			J		L										
San Marino												L			O						U												K	L			O							
Sao Tome and Principe																																													
Saudi Arabia	A						G	H	I			L	M	N									A	B	C	D	E		G			J			M	N								
Senegal	A	B	C		E		G			J							Q						A	B	C		E	F	G			J	K						Q					
Serbia and Montenegro						F						L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G				K	L			O							
Seychelles								H	I			L					Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L					Q					
Sierra Leone		B										L		N			Q						A	B	C	D	E						K	L										
Singapore		B	C									L											A	B	C				G	H		J		L										
Slovakia											K	L			O								A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O							
Slovenia											K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				O						U	
Solomon Islands																							A		C																			
Somalia												L	M																															
South Africa		B	C			F					K	L					Q						A	B	C	D	E		G			J	K	L					Q					
Spain	A	B	C			F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O							
Sri Lanka							G				K	L											A	B	C	D	E		G	H		J	K	L						R				
Sudan											K	L	M				Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N			Q					
Suriname					E															T			A	B	C		E		G			J											
Swaziland																	Q						A	B	C	D	E	F		H	I	J	K	L									
Sweden	A	B		D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K	L			O							
Switzerland	A	B	C		E	F	G	H		J		L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O							
Syrian Arab Republic													M										A	B	C	D			G	H	I				M									
Tajikistan												L							S				A	B	C	D	E	F	G				K								S			
Thailand		B										L											A	B	C				G															

State	Signature																					Ratification, accession or succession																					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia											K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J							Q					
Togo					E		G			J	K	L					Q						A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I	J	K	L					Q					
Tonga																							A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L										
Trinidad and Tobago		B	C													P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K											
Tunisia				D								L	M	N			Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		L	M	N			Q					
Turkey		B	C			F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
Turkmenistan											K												A	B	C	D	E		G	H	I		K											
Tuvalu																																													
Uganda					E						K	L		N			Q						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			K	L					Q					
Ukraine		B	C	D			G	H	I	J		L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
United Arab Emirates							G						M										A	B	C	D	E	F	G			J			M									
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						U		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L			O						
United Republic of Tanzania																	Q						A	B	C		E		G			J	K	L					Q					
United States of America	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				P					
Uruguay											K	L				P				T			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				P					
Uzbekistan											K	L											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L										
Vanuatu																							A	B	C					H	I												
Venezuela	A	B	C				G				K	L				P				T			A	B	C		E						K	L				P				T	
Viet Nam																							A	B	C	D			G	H	I			L									
Yemen			C										M										A	B	C	D	E			H	I		K		M								
Zambia																							A	B	C							J											
Zimbabwe																							A	B	C																		

B. Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210

76. By its resolution 58/81 of 9 December 2003, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee established by Assembly resolution 51/210. The Ad Hoc Committee held its eighth session from 28 June to 2 July 2004 with a mandate to continue the preparation of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, with appropriate time allocated to the continued consideration of outstanding issues relating to the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, and to keep on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.[14]

77. The work of the Ad Hoc Committee is expected to continue during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, within the framework of the Sixth Committee.

IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

78. The **International Atomic Energy Agency** reported that it continued to implement an extensive programme of physical protection-related training, workshops and seminars at the international, regional and national levels. Fifty-six training courses had been held since September 2001 and further regional courses were planned for 2004.

79. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) indicated that it continued the development of the training programme for aviation security, designed for global application. Eight aviation security training packages had been completed and were available for sale and distribution throughout the international civil aviation community. ICAO was in the process of developing training packages on quality control and airport design. The national auditors training package was also being developed to assist in the implementation of the aviation security audit programme. Furthermore, topic-focused seminars and workshops had been held at several ICAO regional aviation security training centres.

80. The **International Maritime Organization** pointed out that it had organized 18 regional and subregional and 35 national seminars and workshops covering all developing regions. IMO was in the process of commissioning the production of a training package, to incorporate relevant elements of the amendment to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, the ISPS Code, the IMO model course for port facility security officers (No. 3.21) and the International Labour Organization/IMO code of practice on security in ports. It was also developing a "train-the-trainer" programme to assist Governments to strengthen regulatory implementation by enlarging the pool of trained instructors capable of delivering high-quality maritime security training at the national and regional levels.

V. Publication of a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

81. The Secretariat has prepared the material to be published in the second volume of the *United Nations Legislative Series*, entitled "National law and regulations on the prevention and suppression of international terrorism. Part II".

Notes

[1] Note also the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (General Assembly resolution 51/210, annex).

[2] The outline of the regulation is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat.

[3] Available, in English, in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[4] Available, in Spanish, in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[5] Available, in Russian with a translation into English, in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[6] Available, in Arabic with a translation into English, in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[7] Available, in French, in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[8] www.icao.int/cgi/goto_leb.pl?icao/en/leb/treaty.htm.

[9] www.un.org/law.

[10] www.iaea.org/worldatom/Documents/Legal.

[11] www.imo.org.

[12] www.legal.coe.int.

[13] www.oas.org/.

[14] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/59/37).

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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The provisional agenda item in the masthead should read as above.

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* A/59/150.

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Item 116 of the provisional agenda*
Human resources management

Measures to prevent discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religion or language in the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In resolution 57/305, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on measures to prevent discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religion or language in the United Nations, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The present report was prepared in cooperation with the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Joint Inspection Unit. The Assembly is invited to take note of the measures taken and the work in progress.

* A/59/150.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 55/258, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct an inspection through the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the issue of possible discrimination due to nationality, race, sex, religion and language in recruitment, promotion and placement, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session. The OIOS report is contained in document A/56/956. The comments of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on that report are contained in document A/56/956/Add.1.

2. The present report is presented in response to the request made by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General in its resolution 57/305 to develop measures, as necessary, in cooperation with the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Joint Inspection Unit, to prevent discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religion or language in the United Nations, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the provisions of the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session.

II. Framework

3. Article I, regulation 1.2 (a), of the Staff Regulations specifies that one of the basic duties of staff members is the obligation to uphold and respect the principles set out in the Charter, including faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women. Consequently, staff members should exhibit respect for all cultures and should not discriminate against any individual or group of individuals or otherwise abuse the power and authority vested in them. Staff rule 101.2 (d) prohibits any form of discrimination or harassment, including sexual or gender harassment, as well as physical or verbal abuse at the workplace or in connection with work. Those principles are an integral part of the basic rights and duties of United Nations staff members, as approved by the Assembly in its resolution 52/252. They are reinforced by the standards of conduct for the international civil service adopted by the International Civil Service Commission in 2001 and are contained, together with respective commentary, in Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2002/13.

III. Measures to prevent discrimination

4. Within the framework outlined in paragraph 3 above and drawing on the recommendations made on the subject by OIOS and JIU, the Secretary-General has initiated a number of measures that are either specifically designed to prevent or correct discrimination or to create an environment free of discrimination. The Secretary-General is committed to ensuring that discrimination is not tolerated in the Organization and that any allegations of discrimination will be promptly addressed. This is in line with the zero-tolerance policy recommended by JIU.

A. Incompatibility of discrimination with United Nations core values and competencies

5. As a part of the Secretary-General's overall human resources reform, organizational core values and core and managerial competencies have been defined in order to build organizational capacity and promote shared values and common standards throughout the Secretariat. Core values and core competencies are two different but related concepts. Organizational core values are the shared principles and beliefs that guide the actions and behaviours of the staff, while core competencies refer to a combination of skills, attributes and behaviours required of all staff regardless of level or function. Both core values and competencies were defined through a participatory process involving staff and managers at all levels, Secretariat-wide. They have been communicated to all staff and have been integrated into the human resources systems of the Organization, including recruitment and selection, staff development and performance appraisal.

6. Through the participatory process, integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity were reaffirmed as the Organization's core values. Behavioural indicators — descriptions of observable actions or behaviours that exemplify the values in practice — include, inter alia, not abusing power or authority, treating all people with dignity and respect, examining one's own biases and behaviours to avoid stereotypical responses and not discriminating against any individual or group.

7. Those core values are included as a mandatory element of all generic job profiles and vacancy announcements and are an integral part of the selection criteria for every post in the Organization. Competency-based interviews, which are mandatory for all recruitment and promotion, are designed to ensure that selected candidates demonstrate and uphold the Organization's values. The purpose of the interviews is to ensure that candidates are assessed fairly on the basis of the competencies required for the position, without personal preference or prejudice.

8. Staff development programmes have been aligned and new programmes developed to ensure that the values and competencies of the Organization are built and strengthened throughout the careers of its staff members. Orientation programmes for new staff members introduce the competencies and values and contain a module on how to work effectively in a multicultural environment. Managerial development programmes include modules on integrity, diversity and promoting an inclusive work environment. Those programmes include, 360-degree feedback mechanisms that provide managers with assessments on how they are perceived by their staff, managers and peers in relation to the core values and competencies, including integrity, accountability and respect for diversity.

9. In addition to mandatory supervisory and managerial development programmes, special programmes are offered on cross-cultural communication and working in a culturally diverse environment in order to increase awareness of various aspects of diversity and create an inclusive work environment that promotes understanding among staff from diverse backgrounds. The programmes cover such topics as diversity issues in the workplace, which examines the impact of personal diversity and seeks to provide staff members with the insight into how to develop increased personal awareness and the ability to work constructively with others from different backgrounds; and communicating within a culturally diverse environment,

which reflects how cultural styles may affect communication with a view to enhancing communication among staff and develop teamwork. In 2003, over 500 staff members from 12 departments and offices throughout the Secretariat participated in the diversity learning programmes. The programmes on conflict resolution, supervisory skills and General Service development also contain modules on cultural diversity.

10. To reflect the full range of skills, attributes and behaviours that are essential for all staff, the core values and core and managerial competencies are included in the performance appraisal system (PAS). The work planning and mid-point review stages provide an opportunity for the staff member and the first reporting officer to agree on how the core value of respect for diversity, together with the other values and competencies, relates to the position and future development needs of the staff member and addresses what is needed and expected in the Organization. All staff members are evaluated on how they have demonstrated the core values and the core and managerial competencies selected for the reporting cycle in addition to any job-related competencies that were included in the work plan. Staff members may also provide comments on their PAS on the quality of supervision received, thereby giving them an opportunity to contribute to the dialogue on values and competencies.

11. In order to ensure fairness and consistency throughout departments and offices, the reporting system for PAS, currently under development, will allow heads of departments and offices to receive evaluations and comments on how the values and competencies, including the respect for diversity and gender, were demonstrated by their staff during the reporting period.

12. By emphasizing performance-based selection, the new staff selection system, is intended to ensure that recruitment and promotion decisions demonstrate the competencies and core values of the Organization as key factors in selection decisions.

B. Issuance of a circular recalling that the core values of the Organization prohibit discrimination and harassment

13. As recommended by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, and as agreed upon with the staff at the twenty-sixth session of the Staff-Management Coordination Committee, the Secretary-General issued an information circular to remind all staff that the Organization's core values required respect for the diversity and the dignity of all staff and that all forms of discrimination and harassment were prohibited (ST/IC/2003/17). The Secretary-General stated that the Organization could not tolerate discrimination and harassment in any form and that any infraction would be taken very seriously. He called upon all managers to take or initiate prompt and appropriate action whenever an infraction occurred including, for example, the provision of clear and specific guidance to the individuals concerned, or other types of managerial action, sensitivity training and awareness raising, and/or disciplinary proceedings. Such action is in line with the Joint Inspection Unit recommendation of a zero tolerance policy on discrimination.

C. Organizational integrity initiative

14. In its comments on the OIOS report, JIU recommended, inter alia, that an assessment be undertaken on why there appeared to be a lack of trust in the current mechanisms and why there was a reluctance to file grievances for fear of retaliation. In 2003, an organizational integrity initiative was launched as one component in the continuing process of United Nations reform. As part of the initiative, a worldwide survey of Secretariat staff was conducted. More than one third responded. Parts of the survey were designed to find out more about the extent of the problems associated with wrongdoing and the fear of retaliation. The survey showed that staff are concerned with the consequences of whistle-blowing or reporting on misconduct, and that there is uncertainty regarding the mechanisms for such reporting. The concerns point to the need to strengthen the means that already exist to address these issues, such as confidential reporting to OIOS or use of the informal channel offered by the Office of the Ombudsman. It was clear that both of the means needed to be better known and made accessible to staff at large. Staff members will be informed about the means available to them for reporting on suspected misconduct. Measures will also be developed to reinforce formal protection for whistle-blowers, while ensuring that they are not used to cloak false accusations. These measures, and their underlying policy considerations will, to a large extent, address the concerns expressed by the Joint Inspection Unit in its comments on the OIOS report.

15. The Secretary-General has called on the Deputy Secretary-General and a Secretariat-wide group of senior colleagues to guide the follow-up process to the survey. In response to that request, department heads have convened town hall meetings so that the survey findings can be reviewed in relation to the specific realities of each department and office. The process will add another dimension to the findings of the survey and will help to identify possible responses to some of the problems identified therein.

D. Monitoring and accountability mechanisms in the recruitment, promotion and placement processes

16. A key feature of the staff selection system, introduced on 1 May 2002, is the role of the central review bodies, which must approve the evaluation criteria prepared by a programme manager before candidates may be evaluated. Evaluation criteria must be objective and related to the functions of the post and must reflect the relevant competencies. Together with the increased use of generic job profiles as the basis for building vacancy announcements, this system ensures that evaluation criteria are not tailor-made to favour a particular candidate, or group of candidates, to the detriment of all others. After candidates have been evaluated, central review bodies review the proposal for filling a vacancy and ensure that applicable procedures have been followed. The central review bodies consider whether:

(a) The proposal is reasoned and objectively justifiable based on the pre-approved evaluation criteria and that it is accompanied by a certification that, in making the proposal, the head of department or office has taken into account the human resources planning objectives of the Organization, especially with regard to geography and gender balance;

(b) The record indicates the existence of a mistake of fact, a mistake of law or procedure, prejudice or improper motive that could have prevented a full and fair consideration of the requisite qualification and experience of the candidates.

17. When, after obtaining the necessary information and clarification, a central review body finds that the evaluation criteria are improperly applied and/or that the applicable procedures have not been followed, the authority otherwise delegated to the head of department or office to select one candidate from the list presented to the central review body is withdrawn and returned to the Secretary-General, who will exercise that authority through the Under-Secretary-General for Management for posts at the P-5 and D-1 level, and through the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management for posts at all other levels.

18. Galaxy, the electronic tool to support the staff selection system, has built-in control mechanisms, including audit trails, security and data maintenance. OIOS recommendation that the central review bodies maintain records of their work is implemented through the Galaxy system, which requires consistent data and formats at every stage of the process, including review by the central review bodies.

19. Of particular importance in the monitoring of selection decisions and their outcomes is the manner in which departments and offices meet the gender and geography targets set out in their biennial human resources action plans. As recommended by OIOS, the Office of Human Resources Management has introduced several improvements in the format and contents of these plans, which, in the future, will be more closely tailored to the specific situation of the department or office concerned and include more aggressive and measurable targets. The revised format facilitates comparison of actual results to the plan. Departments and offices not previously covered by human resources actions plans will be included in the fourth planning cycle for 2005-2006.

20. With respect to gender parity, the Office of Human Resources Management provides the Secretary-General and senior management the relevant data for monitoring the situation at the highest levels.

21. With respect to nationality, OIOS recommended that the Galaxy system provide sufficient data to allow for review and assessment of the situation with respect to the selection process. Galaxy contains data on the nationality of all applicants, including candidates who meet the requirements of the post, and those who have been selected, as provided by applicants. A reporting feature has been put into effect that allows information recorded in Galaxy to be extracted, analysed and included in reports.

E. Multilingualism

22. There are numerous measures in place to maintain and enhance multilingualism within the Organization. These measures minimize the likelihood of discrimination based on linguistic differences.

23. In section II, paragraph 24, of resolution 57/305, the Assembly reaffirmed the need to respect the equality of each of the two working languages of the Secretariat and also reaffirmed the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that vacancy announcements specified the need for either of the working languages of the

Secretariat, unless the functions of the post required a specific working language. Vacancy announcements posted after the adoption of the resolution comply with this request.

24. JIU recommended that equal opportunity be ensured through simultaneous posting of information on vacancies in all the working languages. The Secretariat is committed to issuing announcements for professional vacancies posted on the Galaxy system in English and French, the official working languages of the Secretariat. In addition, information about Galaxy is provided in all six official languages on the official United Nations web site, as requested in section II, paragraph 23, of the resolution. JIU also recommended that information on vacancies in the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia be provided in their three working languages. This recommendation is under review.

25. In accordance with Assembly resolution 54/64, the Secretary-General has appointed a senior Secretariat official to act as coordinator of questions relating to multilingualism throughout the Secretariat.

26. The Secretary-General submits a report on multilingualism every two years to the Assembly. The most recent report (A/58/363), prepared in response to resolution 56/262, provided information on issues relating to the working languages of the Secretariat and the use of languages in meetings and publications, United Nations web sites, vacancy announcements and recruitments, language programmes, radio and television programmes, at the United Nations Information Centres and for library services.

27. The six official languages of the United Nations are taught through the language and communications programme at Headquarters and language programmes at other duty stations. Enrolment in the language and communications programme has increased 23 per cent between 2002 and 2004, evidence of the value staff members place on language learning. Language proficiency examinations in the six official languages are conducted twice a year at numerous test sites for staff members throughout the system. In 2004, there were 3,470 registrants for these examinations.

F. Conflict resolution and complaint mechanisms

Integrated conflict resolution system

28. In an effort to integrate the various elements to prevent and/or address conflict, including complaints of perceived or actual discrimination, into a coherent system of conflict resolution, the Under-Secretary-General for Management issued an information circular on conflict resolution in the United Nations Secretariat (ST/IC/2004/4). Special emphasis is placed on prevention, communication, training, counselling and informal resolution. The circular provides clear guidance to all staff on the various avenues available to them should they be victims of discrimination.

Ombudsman

29. The Office of the Ombudsman was established in October 2002 by the Secretary-General pursuant to Assembly resolutions 55/258 and 56/253. The

Ombudsman was appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the staff. The terms of reference set out in Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2002/12 indicate that the Office was created to make available the services of an impartial and independent person to address the employment-related problems of staff members.

30. The Ombudsman can provide advice and confidentially facilitate a resolution. The Ombudsman has no decision-making powers but advises the parties and makes suggestions and recommendations on options for resolution. The Ombudsman may also advise employees on other opportunities for addressing allegations of discrimination and other grievances.

Panels on Discrimination and Other Grievances

31. Panels on Discrimination and Other Grievances were established at Headquarters and duty stations away from Headquarters in the late 1970s. Their terms of reference are to investigate grievances submitted by staff members arising from their employment with the Organization. Such grievances include, but are not limited to, allegations of discriminatory treatment in the Secretariat. The Panels seek to resolve the grievances by informal means or, where this proves impossible, by recommending appropriate action by the Secretary-General.

32. When recommending the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman to the Assembly, the Secretary-General concurrently recommended abolishing the Panels on Discrimination and Other Grievances. The Assembly, in paragraph 20 of its resolution 57/307, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Ombudsman and staff representatives, to submit detailed proposals on the role and work of the Panels on Discrimination and Other Grievances for its consideration.

33. In response to this request, the issue will be addressed in the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice.

Revision of procedures to address all forms of discrimination and harassment

34. Some issues of possible or perceived discrimination lend themselves to informal resolution. Depending on the situation, the line supervisors, the Ombudsman, the Staff Counsellor or personnel and executive officers may be able to intervene or offer guidance.

35. Where this is not possible, and an administrative decision is alleged to be tainted by discrimination, staff members have the right to avail themselves of the internal appeals procedures and submit their case for review, ultimately by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, if the matter cannot be settled otherwise.

36. Acts of intentional and direct discrimination, which by definition would not lend themselves to informal resolution, may be addressed administratively through a reprimand or, where warranted, through disciplinary procedures. The general disciplinary procedures currently applicable are set out in administrative instruction ST/AI/371. Where sexual harassment is involved, the special procedures of administrative instruction ST/AI/379 apply. Both instructions cover disciplinary sanctions up to, and including, summary dismissal, while safeguarding the rights of due process of an accused staff member.

37. In sum, the Charter and the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, as well as current administrative instructions, already clearly prohibit harassment and discrimination and subject such behaviour to administrative and possible disciplinary action. However, in order to improve the mechanisms that deal with allegations of discrimination and harassment in the Secretariat, the Staff Management Consultation Committee recommended, and the Secretary-General approved, the elaboration of a consolidated policy addressing all forms of harassment, including sexual harassment, and discrimination, with specific complaint procedures that are supported by guidelines. The elements of a policy that would address all forms of discrimination and harassment have now been established and will be submitted for the appropriate staff/management consultations with a view to issuing a revised and consolidated policy.

IV. Conclusion

38. **The Secretary-General is committed to ensuring that all staff uphold the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which are embodied in the Organization's core values. Discrimination of any type is in direct contradiction to the Charter, and the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. In accordance with his overall organizational reform, the Secretary-General continues his efforts to build an organizational culture based on shared values and standards of behaviour, reinforced by appropriate monitoring and accountability mechanisms in order to detect and address any departures from agreed standards.**

39. **The Secretary-General looks forward to continued cooperation with the Office of the Ombudsman, the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Joint Inspection Unit, as well as managers and staff representatives, to use effectively and expand the measures described above to prevent all forms of discrimination in the United Nations.**

40. **The Assembly is invited to take note of the measures taken and the work in progress.**